WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
$3 00 if not paid within 50 a year, in advance, or three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper afthe commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the of their subscription year, must pay up in full and the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the will be continued and charged for accordingto the terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted ought the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
All Letters on business connected with this office must be addressed [post paid] to the Proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5,....NO. 41.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 249.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance

One square	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
Do. do.	3 do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do.	6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cents per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33½ per cent on advertising bills over $30.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance*.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character of any individual, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Smithbrooks and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and goes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.
ROPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will be grateful for any business entrusted to him Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[1

W. L. SMITH.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.,
Front street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, WM. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick, Duplin, Columbus, and Robeson Counties.
Sept 29, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849—19-1y.

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*
April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Will make liberal *cash* advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally.—All business entrusted to him, will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞ Office on Front street, near Market.

THEOPHILUS HUGGINS,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will attend to any business proper to his office, such as the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of produce, together with filling orders, receiving and forwarding goods.
☞ OFFICE in Nutt's buildings, North Water Street.
May 11, 1849—[35-3m

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

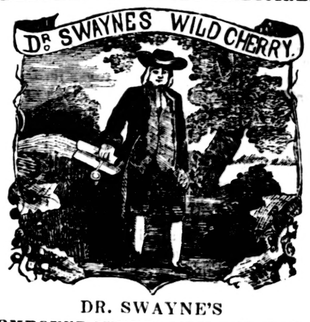
THE public are hereby notified that at the late County Court I was appointed INSPECTOR OF PROVISIONS. I have entered upon the duties of my office, and will give prompt attention and despatch in the discharge of the same. I respectfully solicit the patronage of the community.

JAMES L. CORBETT.

N. B.—All articles inspected by me have my brand thereon, and consumers especially will do well to buy no other, as my experience already proves the fact that a considerable saving will be made thereby.

April 27, 1849- [33-3m J. L. C.

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.



DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY
TELL IT IN GATH—PUBLISH IT IN THE STREETS OF ASKALON!

The greatest Medicine in the known world.

OF all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of CONSUMPTION, even when life had been despaired of.

Read this extraordinary case:

DECEMBER 25th, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms become very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro' my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left with me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township, Pennsylvania.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing,

Permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, after all other remedies had failed.

CINCINNATI, February 19, 1847.

Dr. SWAYNE—This may certify that eleven years ago last fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me in defiance of all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839–'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder clime, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for three or four years, after which the disease increased until last winter. My sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.

Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for *Diseases of the Lungs*, I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptoms of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine.

Yours respectfully, J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

Important Caution--Read! Read!

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this, under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also Dr Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge!

"*A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.*"

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual,) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use even when no worms are discovered. Dr Swayne's Vermifuge has met with a degree of favor from the public, which has perhaps never before been accorded to any medicine. It needs no recommendation wherever it is known. To the fond mother, bending in sleepless anxiety over her wasting child, it will carry relief joy, and thankfulness; to all who are suffering from the diseases for which it is prepared, it offers a speedy restoration to health

Remember! the genuine is put up in *Square Bottles*, with the portrait of Dr Swayne on each label, also his signature.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr H. SWAYNE, Philadelphia, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

A. C. EVANS, Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.

March 16, 1849—[27

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plaster ing Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors

Public Entertainment,
AT
ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, No. Ca.
A. CARTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His Rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.

His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.

He has two large lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.

April 6th, 1849—[30-3m

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.

THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.

As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.

Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.

April 5, 1849—[30-1y

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C
TRINITY SCHOOL.
8 miles West of Raleigh.
Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday, the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. For circulars, containing full information as to Terms &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.

Raleigh, April 12, 1849.—[32-3m

MILLINERY.

MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c.. of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;—all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming with the fashions of the season.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.

April 5, 1849—[30-1y

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst. a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to JOH W. Wells of Brunswick county James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT *Sheriff.*

July 14, 1848—[44-tf

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting, and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

CAMPHINE! CAMPHINE!!

AT 40 cents per gallon. For sale at the Store of J. G. BAUMAN.

March 2—[25-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

PER SCHR. URIANA,
200 pair Children Shoes;
50 pair Gent's calt pegged Boots, extra quality;
25 " Ladies Lasting Gaiters;
40 " " " welted Ties;
50 " " " Buskins;
25 " kip pegged Boots. For sale by
M2] GRAY & JONES.

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, an for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SALT.

100 sacks Liverpool Salt, in bleached sacks;
2000 bushels Turks Island do
For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

SHIP STORES,

Put up with despatch, and not surpassed by any other dealer, as regards quality and cheapness, by
J8] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FRESH SUPPLY.

Just received a fresh supply of groceries of all descriptions, for family use and masters of vessels. For sale at the lowest rates, by
J8] HOWARD & PEDEN.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, and NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber pen and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.

OFFICE on Hall's wharf.

MILES COSTIN.

Dec 15, 1848[—14-1y

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side,

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

The Merchant Tailoring

WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R [illegible] North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most astidious.

The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.

In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.

For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.

April 5, 1849—[30-1y

ICE---ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have in store 292 tons of *Ice*, and will receive additional supplies through the season, from the fresh ponds of Boston.

Our ICE HOUSE is open every morning, from sun-rise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his house, on Second-street, a few doors from Market-street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

SHAW & REPITON.

April 13th, 1849. tloct

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.

Dec 29, 1848—[16-tf

Notice.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

JUST RECEIVED

At the Book Store, the following New Novels.

The Sea Lions, by Cooper,
A Man made of Money, by Douglas Jerrold,
Mordaunt Hall, or a September night, by the author of Emilia Wyndham,
Memoirs of my youth, by A. de Lamartine,
Ellen Wareham, or Love and Duty, by Ellen Pickering.
White's New Plantation Melodies,
The American Joe Miller, the most amusing colection of witticisms ever published.

ALSO,

Mason's Farrier; Macauley's History of England,
Laneton Parsonage, 3 parts,
Æsops Fables; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged,
Do. do. University Edi..
Walker's Dictionary.
A variety of School Books.

May 4 L. H. PIERCE.

To all whom it may concern.

Persons indebted to Dr. JOHN R. HAWES, will find their notes and accounts in my hands; an early payment of them will save costs. Persons having claims against Dr. HAWES will present them to me for settlement.

THOS. D. MEARES.

April 6, 1849.—[30-tf

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

December 22, 1848—[15-1y

WILLIAM L. MONTAGUE,
MUSIC SELLER,
No. 158 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.,

HAS always on hand PIANO FORTES, from the most approved manufactories, which he will sell at the Factory prices.

W. L. M. is daily adding to his already extensive
Catalogue of Music,
THE NEW PIECES OF MERIT FOR
VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS.

He also receives all the new music published in the different cities of the United States, which enables him to supply orders with promptness and despatch.

Teachers and country dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A general assortment of the various kinds of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
both of domestic and foreign manufacture, for sale.

February 9, 1849—[22-6m1c

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line.—From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers, and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of

Coach, Gig, Sulky, and Buggy Harnesses; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,

all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship. He has also a large assortment of

Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.,

and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my book over six months, will be charged with interest on persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.

March 9, 1848

Masonboro' Retreat.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep this well known House, on Masonboro' Sound.

He feels thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, and assures the public that no pains shall be spared on his part to make the stay of all who visit him pleasant and agreeable. Arrangements have been made for a supply of Oysters and Fish of all kinds during the season.

The Bar will also be supplied with the best Wine and Liquors. Terms, &c.

Breakfast	at	8 o'clock,	37½ cents.
Dinner	"	2 "	50 "
Supper	"	7 "	37½ "
Roast Oysters			25 "
Lodgings			35 "

Liquors at the usual Wilmington prices.
Horse feed 25c each. JOHN A. DAVIS.
May 11—[35-1m

NEW NOVELS.

Just received, at the Book Store, viz:

Percy, or the Old love and the New.
The Marrying Man.
The Poor Cousin, by Mrs. Pickering; certainly one of the most amusing and unsigned productions that has been issued for some time in the way of light Romance.
The Haunted man and the Ghost's bargain, a fancy for Christmas time, by Charles Dickens
The Dower House, a tale of by-gone days, by Mrs. Grey.
The Renegade, a Historical Romance of Border life.
The Old Judge, or life in a Colony, by Judge Haliburton, author of Sam Slick, the Clock maker.
First part, Sequel to the mysteries of New York.
First part, Ned Buntline's life.
Mike Fink, a legend of Ohio.
Revenge, or the Robber of Guatemala.
Anger, or the fire brand.
The Prince, or George St. George Julien.
Notes of Travel in California.
Gold Regions of California.
The Priest of the Black Cross.
Dombey and Son, bound.
The Women of the American Revolution.
A variety of School Books.

Feb 16 L. H. PIERCE.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders*. He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.

Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 10th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-t

FULTON & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,	HANDBILLS,
BILLS OF LADING,	LABELS,
CARDS,	LAW BLANKS,
CATALOGUES,	MILITATY NOTICES,
CERTIFICATES,	NOTES,
CHECKS,	PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,	POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS,	NEGRO PASSES,
DRAFTS,	RECEIPTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!

HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS

of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that [illegible]

We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done*, and at a *price to suit the times.*

FULTON & PRICE.

March 30, 1849.

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:

Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac. do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca, do rhatany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do [illegible] rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Rasp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act do, salicine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit, pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water, Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixture, Olasanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.

Spanish brown, venitian red red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jasmin, magnolia, vervien, jockey club musk, ambozoisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do, &c. *For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c.*

Meakin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
o20 Druggist & Chemists.

DOCTOR B. A. KENNEDY,
Dental Surgeon,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons,

BEGS leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally, having determined on locating himself in this place. He is prepared to perform all operations in his profession on the latest and most approved principles. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted on gold plate from one to an entire set. Whole upper sets inserted on the Atmospheric pressure principle. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural teeth. Extracting, cleaning, and plugging &c., done on scientific principles. All operations warrented to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States.

Irregularities in Children's teeth corrected.

Ladies attended at their residence when necessary.

Office adjoining Doct Ware's in the same building.

May 11, 1849—[35-tf

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the President and Directors and Company, of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a Certificate of Eleven Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more, for that number of Shares lost. OWEN D. HOLMES,
Ex'r. of Gabriel Holmes.

March 23, 1849.—[38-3m

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except V

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, June 22, 1849.

Democratic Republican Nomination.
FOR CONGRESS,

WILLIAM S. ASHE, ESQ.,
OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of the town of Wilmington, are requested to assemble in the MASONIC HALL, this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of concerting measures to offer a proper testimonial of respect to the memory of the late distinguished ex-President of the United States, JAMES K. POLK, who died at his residence in Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th inst.

JAMES T. MILLER,
June 22d, 1849.] Magistrate of Police.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

It becomes our most painful and melancholy duty to announce the death of JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, late President of the United States, which distressing event took place at his residence in Nashville, on the 15th instant. Although the public were in some measure aware of his previous illness, still this event will fall upon the country with a startling suddenness, and cause a painful vibration through every fibre of the national [illegible] in a town which seems but yesterday to have been alive with the ceremonials of his reception, the news has created a feeling of the deepest sorrow among our citizens of all parties.

The disease of which Mr. Polk died, we understand, was bilious diarrhea, and not cholera, as was at first reported. It is probable that a constitution impaired by the fatigues and anxieties of a most eventful and important term of public service, fell a comparatively easy victim to an attack of this kind. Mr. Polk was born in Mecklenburg county, N. Crolina, November 2d, 1795, and was, at the time of his death, in the 54th year of his age.

Hardly four months have elapsed since Mr. Polk retired from public life, and the time is not yet come when his biography can be fairly written. The proper tribute to his memory must be sought rather in the page of the impartial historian than in the glowing eulogy of the admiring partizan, and future ages will trace his course less in the history of his personal achievements than in the imperishable records of his country.

Previous to his nomination to the Presidency, he had held many of the most distinguished offices in the gift of the people. He had been a member of Congress from Tennessee, Governor of that State, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, all which offices he filled with credit and distinguished ability.—Of the measures which characterized his Presidential term, this is not the proper place to speak. Over the grave of the illustrious dead, the voice of partizanship should be hushed; and however much men may have differed as to the propriety and ultimate effect of his policy, all must regard his administration as one [illegible] history; and surely none will now deny to him the mede of praise for honesty of purpose, and high-toned, self-sacrificing patriotism, and devotion to the best interests of his country. As a man and as a christian, he was without stain or blemish—as a statesman pure and above reproach. As he had resigned earthly power, so did he resign earthly pleasures, with calmness and dignity, and we may fondly trust that he has entered upon the blessed fruition of purer pleasures and nobler rewards than this world affords. He has now done with life, and although cut off while still in the prime of his manhood and the vigor of his days, he has been gathered to his fathers, if not full of years, yet crowned with abundant honors and usefulness, his memory embalmed in the grateful recollection of his countrymen, and his name inseparably entwined with the history of those great measures and stirring events whose influence over the destinies of the human race, will be felt to the last syllable of recorded time.

THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

It will be perceived by the orders which we publish below that the public offices were closed and put in mourning on yesterday, and all public business will be suspended this day, by direction of the President, as a testimonial of the nation's grief at the departure of the lamented etatesman and patriot whose death we announced in our paper of yesterday.—*Union of Wednesday.*

[OFFICIAL.]
War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 19th, 1849.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 34.

1st. The following orders of the President of the United States and Secretary of War communicate to the army the death of the late Ex-President, James K. Polk:

The President, with deep regret, announces to the American people the death of James K. Polk, late President of the United States, which occurred at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 15th inst. A nation is suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of one, the recollection of whose long services in its councils will be forever preserved on the tablets of history.

As a mark of respect to the memory of a citizen who has been distinguished by the highest honors which his country can bestow. It is ordered that the Executive Mansion, and the several Departments at Washington, be immediately placed in mourning, and business be suspended during to-morrow. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

(Signed,) Z. TAYLOR.

Washington, June 19th, 1849.

2d. On the day succeeding the arrival of this general order at each military post, the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the order read to them, after which all labors for the day will cease. The national flag will be displayed at half staff: at dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired; and afterwards, at intervals of thirty minutes, between the rising and setting sun, a single gun; and, at the close of the day, a national salute of thirty guns. The officers of the army will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months.

By order. (Signed) R. JONES, Adj't Gen'l.

War Department, June 19th, 1849.

The President of the United States, with deep regret, announces to the army the death of JAMES K. POLK, our distinguished and honored fellow-citizen.

He died at Nashville the 15th inst., having but recently left the theatre of his high public duties at this capital, and retired to his home amid the congratulations of his fellow-citizens. He died in the prime of life, after having received and enjoyed the highest honors of the republic.

His administration was eventful. No branch of the government will be more intimately associated with it in history than the army and its glorious achievements. Accordingly, the President orders that appropriate military honors shall be paid to his memory by the army of the United States.

The Adjutant General will give the necessary instructions for carrying into effect the foregoing orders. G. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

[GENERAL ORDER.]
Navy Department, June 19th, 1849.

The President of the United States, with deep regret, announces to the Navy and to the Marine Corps the death of JAMES K. POLK, our late distinguished and honored fellow-citizen. He died at Nashville, the 15th instant, having but recently left the theatre of his high public duties at this capital, and retired to his home amid the congratulations of his fellow-citizens. He died in the prime of life, after having received and enjoyed the highest honors of the republic.

His administration was eventful. The Navy and Marine Corps, and their glorious achievements, were intimately associated with its history. Accordingly, the President orders that appropriate military honors be paid to his memory at each of the navy yards and naval stations, and on board all the public vessels in commission, by firing thirty minute guns, beginning at 12 o'clock, m., on the day after this communication is received, by carrying their flags at half-mast for one week, and by the officers wearing crape on the left arm for six months. WM. B. PRESTON.
Secretary of the Navy.

Orders similar the foregoing, have been issued to the Revenue Marine service, by Mr. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury. The Department has been put in mourning, and public [illegible]

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.—Although no direct or official intimations have been given of the course of Gen. Taylor's administration upon the great questions of the day, yet enough is known, if we can credit the semi-official givings-out of the government organs at Washington, and the rumors in part based upon Gen. Taylor's own avowal to Mr. Riddle, of Pittsburg, Pa., to show that one of the measures to be proposed will be a revision, and, to some extent, an alteration, of the tariff of '46, for the avowed purpose of giving additional protection to certain branches of American industry; more especially the coal and iron interest of Pennsylvania. We know that a promise of this kind was made during the election, in order to secure that State. We know, too, that influential Federal papers, generally understood to be the organs of leading members of the Cabinet, advocate this measure as a part of the policy of the administration. In fact, we have little doubt that if the power of the party that now controls the executive department of the government was commensurate with its wishes, the conclusion of the next session of Congress would see us *blessed* with a restrictive policy, in all its length and breadth At present, however, we will confine our remarks to what is conceded on all hands to be an alteration desired by the Taylor party, and which will, perhaps be the first change proposed by it—an additional duty on iron—for the ostensible purpose of protecting American industry. Now that the protection of American industry is a proper and laudable object, no one will deny; but we must be allowed to question whether this is the best method of attaining that desirable end.

American industry, in its proper sense means, we conceive, the *whole* industry of the *whole* country, not the exclusive interest of an exclusive faction. American industry in North Carolina has just as good a right to be protected as American industry in Pennsylvania; yet, under the operation of such a policy as this, it would not only not be protected, but would actually be taxed and repressed. To make this apparent, it is only necessary to glance for a moment at the present actual position and wants of the State.

What is now wanted to stimulate the industry and develope the resources of the State, is an outlet to market. This outlet is sought for by means of internal improvements of various kinds, but chiefly railroads. We are not now going to meddle with the vexed question of State appropriations for these purposes, it is enough for us at present to know that these works have been authorized by law, and are sought to be made. Anything that interferes with their cheap and easy construction is, of course, so far an injury. The number of miles of Railroad in this State, for which iron is or will be wanted is, say

	Miles.
Wilmington & Raleigh, (re-laying,)	160
Raleigh & Gaston do.	98
Central Railroad, (new,)	210
Charlotte, do	22
Wilmington & Manchester, do.	160
	650

All within the State, with the exception of a part of the Manchester road, in which we are as much interested as if it were so. Now, taking 50 tons as an average per mile, (an exceedingly low estimate,) we have 32,500 tons of iron as the total amount necessary. This can be procured, we suppose, at $45 per ton, $1,462,500 in all. Under such a tariff as the iron men want, it would cost $60, a total of $1,950,000, or a difference of nearly half a million of dollars, out of which North Carolina would be *protected* for the benefit of Pennsylvania. These calculations are made somewhat hastily, and without pretending to accuracy in the details, yet we feel certain that the relative proportion of prices will be found pretty much as we have placed them.

One thing is certain, every dollar that iron is enhanced in price, by the operation of this cause, comes out of the pockets of the consumer, who is thus far taxed for the *protection* of the manufacturer. To this extent then, the development of our resources would be repressed, and the industry of our citizens taxed, for the benefit of a portion of the people of Pennsylvania, who happen to be engaged in the manufacture of iron. Would this be encouraging American industry? We think not. We rather think the industry of North Carolina is American industry, quite as much as that of Pennsylvania; and we see no reason why it should be rendered tributary to it, and forced to submit to a heavy tax for its benefit.

This is but a single item from among a hundred that might be selected, to show the nature of the protection which political economists of the Federal school advocate, and at whose expense such protection is to be afforded. If an accurate synopsis were made of the amount to which the agricultural interest, chiefly located at the South and West, has from time to time been taxed to afford protection to Northern manufacturers, protectionists in these sections would be like angel's visits, few and far between.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.—We find in the Norfolk (Va.) Argus, of the 14th instant, the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in the county of Northampton, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate in the ninth Congressional District of North Carolina. Gen. THOMAS J. PERSON, of that county, was unanimously selected as the candidate, and a committee appointed to apprize him of his nomination. In the same paper, we find the correspondence between the committee and Gen. PERSON, and are happy to see that he has yielded to what seems to be in accordance with the earnest wishes of the whole Democratic party of the district. We copy the editorial remarks of the Argus upon the subject. They will be found applicable to other districts in the State:—

North Carolina.—We are pleased to find the Democracy in this State organizing for the approaching Congressional campaign, and evincing its olden buoyancy of spirit and energy of action. The people of that State are not changed in sentiment or principle—the great mass of her citizens are Democrats—disciples of Jefferson, and approvers of the brilliant administration of ex-President Polk. The cause of their past defeats is readily explained—it is the want of organization; and without organization there is no party existing.—In union is strength, but without organization there never can be union, and without energy and concert of action, exertion is unavailing.

By the proceedings in another column, of the sterling Democracy of old Northampton, it will be seen that they are setting a noble example to the other counties in the 9th Congressional District. They are closing their ranks, determined to recover its shorn strength, hear a response worthy of the "ancient days" of the old district. It is especially incumbent on the Democracy to rally, organize and REDEEM. Why has it gone forth among our opponents that this is the "banner district" of Whiggery? Can the Democratic party brook this, and not make a vigorous, united, and successful effort to resume their proud position in the Republican ranks?

Northampton has presented, in the person of Gen. Thomas J. Person, one of her worthiest and most meritorious sons, as a candidate to represent the district. He is a self-made man, and by his own exertions and application he was enabled to attend the University at Chapel Hill, where he graduated with distinction. As a Representative of that county at the last session of the Legislature, he acquired considerable reputation, and his unwavering attachment to the Democratic party and its principles, entitles him to the confidence and support of his fellow-citizens. We bespeak for him in the lower counties of the district, where, probably, he is but little known, the generous and cordial support of the Democracy. He will, if chosen, make an efficient and able Representative.

We would especially commend these remarks to our gallant Democratic brethren in the *eighth* district. Nothing but a lack of union and concert in the Democratic ranks can prevent Mr. Lane from being their next representative. We notice that the Democratic papers in other States claim that district, and several of the administration papers also concede it. The eyes of the nation are turned towards our State. Let its bright promise be fulfilled.

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.—We have read with considerable attention, a very long address, from Hon. Thomas H. Benton to the people of Missouri, in reply to, or rather in vindication of himself from the effect of certain resolutions of the last session of the Legislature of that State, denouncing the Wilmot proviso as unconstitutional and an insult to the South, and instructing the Senators of the State, and requesting its Representatives, to vote in conformity to the resolves so adopted.

As might have been premised, from the established reputation of Mr. Benton, the address is characterized by great ability, together with a proportionate amount of true *Bentonian* verbosity and self-importance. Time was when few men possessed greater influence in the Democratic party than Mr. Benton, and deservedly, too, for to the advocacy and enforcement of many of the cardinal principles of the party, he brought an amount of talent, energy, and, above all, perseverance, seldom equalled. For these services the party is duly grateful, and had Mr Benton's political life ceased with his consistent advocacy of Democratic principles, he would not have been subjected to the mortification of surviving his reputation and political influence, nor been seeking now, in his old age, to bolster up his sinking fortunes by pandering to the prejudices of a faction arrayed against the interests and institutions of the section alike of his birth and of his residence, and the section with which his whole political life has heretofore been identified.

Mr. Benton takes ground directly in opposition to the resolutions, and, of course, in favor of the Wilmot proviso. That the proviso is constitutional, and that Congress has the right to prohibit slavery in the Territories, is the gist of the whole argument. A personal tirade against Mr. Calhoun occupies two-thirds of the speech, but without any other apparent object than the gratification of Mr. Benton's spleen against this gentleman.

There can exist but little doubt in any rational mind as regards the stake for which Mr. Benton is now playing, and for which he is willing to sacrifice his former political friends, and turn traitor to the principles of a party to which he owes all the advancement that he has ever attained. That stake is the Presidency in 1852. For this, he, a Southern man and a professed Democrat, has fraternized with the Free Soil Abolitionists of the North—has advocated a vast scheme of internal improvements by the general government, and, in fact, adopted the Buffalo platform in all its important particulars. Daniel Webster says that this platform is "identical" with that for which the Whig party of the North has all along been contending. Perhaps that party will be willing to receive him into its bosom. It is time that Mr. Benton should know that if his dependence for future support, in his present course, is based upon the Democratic party, he will shortly find himself, to use his own emphatic words, "solitary and alone."

TRAVELLING POSTMASTER.—Wm. Burnett has been appointed Postmaster on the Railroad route between Wilmington and Weldon, *vice* Abraham Sherwood, removed. Cause, Mr. S. was a Democrat.

FIRE.—A small house, situated near the centre of the square bounded by Fourth, Market, and Princess streets, occupied by negroes, was destroyed by fire on Friday last, about mid-day. Several other buildings in the immediate vicinity of the fire were only saved by the most active exertions.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We regret that our limits will not permit us to give the proceedings at the annual Commencement at our venerable seat of learning in full. We make such a synopsis as we think will embrace all the matters of immediate interest to our readers.

On Monday evening, the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. C. F. M DEREG. On Tuesday evening orations were delivered by a select number of members of the Freshman Class.

On Wednesday morning, the Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM delivered the annual address before the literary Societies. His subject was education, and his address is spoken of as clear, forcible, and eloquent.

In the afternoon, EX-Governor MOREHEAD delivered the annual address, which was received with marked approbation, particularly the extended notices of the late Judges MURPHY and GASTON. During the evening, orations were delivered by selected members of the Sophomore Class.

The important business of Thursday was the conferring degrees and awarding honors. The number of graduates was 36. The first distinction for scholarship in the Senior Class was awarded to Messrs. KEMP J. BATTLE, of Chapel Hill; PETER M. HALE, and THOMAS J. ROBINSON, of Fayetteville. In the Junior Class, to Messrs. JOHN HILL, of Wilmington; WASHINGTON C. KERR, Greensborough; W. M. JOHNSTON, Tarboro'. In the Sophomore Class, to Messrs. S. B. HEDRICK, Davidson; [illegible] PATTON, Asheville, and CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS, Johnston; and in the Freshman Class, the first distinction was awarded to W. A. MOORE, Edenton.

The Degree of A. M. was conferred upon Messrs. Turner W. Battle, of Edgecombe, Fred. D. Lente, of Newberne, Henry W. Graham, of Lincoln, Edward H. Hicks, of Oxford, Octavious W Hooker, of Hillsborough, James R. Ward, of Chatham, De Witt C. Stone, of Louisburg, Langdon C. Manly, of Raleigh, Sion H. Rogers, of Wake. And the degree of Bachelor of Law was conferred upon Mr. Jeremiah L. Davis.

The Honorary Degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon the Hon. Wm. A. Graham.

WELL MERITED COURTESY.—From a feeling of consideration for the feeble health of Gen. MARSTELLER, the Clerk of the Court, who is just recovering from a very severe attack of sickness, the County Court for New Hanover county adjourned its session on Thursday last, the 14th inst., after having disposed of such pressing business as would not admit of postponement. This courtesy is alike due to the faithful and efficient officer to whom it is extended, and creditable to the kindness and generosity of the Court.

☞ At an election for Lieut. Colonel of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia, held in the respective Captains' districts on Saturday, the 2d inst., Adjutant JOHN J. HEDRICK received 248 votes; Mr. T. H. TATE 68 votes, and Maj. DAVID WILLIAMS 62 votes. Mr. HEDRICK is therefore duly elected.

GENERAL CASS.—The Nashville *Banner* assures its readers, upon the most "unquestionable authority," that General Cass will resign his seat in the Senate, rather than obey the instructions imposed upon him by the Legislature of Michigan. These instructions were in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and other abolition measures of a similar character.

THE DEATH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY CONFIRMED.—The latest intelligence confirms the account of the death of CASSIUS M. CLAY in the manner described in the telegraphic despatch to the Baltimore Sun. It seems that CLAY was addressing a meeting on the subject of emancipation, when, in answer to some observation of his, TURNER called him a liar, and a conflict ensued, resulting in the death of both the combatants. There can be nothing more foolish than the attempt to identify the death of two rowdies, for such the fact of their going about armed with bowie knives proves them to have been, with the movements of any considerable party in either section of the Union. These men were rowdies, naturally, and their disposition to lawlessness belonged, properly speaking, to themselves, and not to the cause they advocated. Men, the most ardently devoted to the public interests of the section they represent, will generally be found the most urbane and gentlemanly in their personal relations and intercourse. Sweeping and indiscriminate denunciations of men for these causes, argues a deficiency either in the head or heart of the person making them.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—A most outrageous riot occurred in Philadelphia on Sunday last, which resulted in bloodshed and loss of life. One man was shot dead, and several very severely wounded. The fight had its origin in a feeling of hostility that has existed for some time between two fire Companies located in the district of Moyamensing. On Saturday evening, the Franklin Hose, one of the rival Companies, was attacked by the adherents of the Moyamensing Hose—its opponents,—and again about two o'clock on Sunday morning, the same company was set upon—their aparatus taken from them and thrown into the Delaware river. It is probable that the passions of both parties were exasperated by their collisions, and when, about noon on Sunday, an alarm of fire was given in the neighborhood of both Companies, a most desperate and bloody conflict ensued, with the consequences above mentioned.—Such occurrences are positively disgraceful.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.—ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.—We have just received the news by the steamer America, which left Liverpool on the 9th inst. There is a rise of one cent per lb in cotton, and a slight decline in breadstuffs. The telegraphic dispatch does not mention Naval Stores. Carolina rice 16 to 18s per cwt. The message of the President of the French Republic is long, occupying four columns of the European Times. There is but little additional news from Hungary.—So far, what comes is favorable to the Hungarians. The sentence of death, passed on the Irish State prisoners, has been commuted.—The Pope still insists on demanding an unqualified restoration of his power as temporal ruler, and the people are equally determined to resist to the last. It was rumored that the French were to have attacked Rome on the 30th ult., with an army of 25,000 men. It is said that the Roman Republic has an army of 85,000 men.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—In all the districts but the Eighth, where there is as yet no federal candidate, owing to the retirement of Mr. Bryan, both parties seem to be fairly in the field. We give them in order as we find them. In the *First* district, Thomas L. Clingman, fed., is a candidate for re-election. He will be elected, although he may have opposition both from his own party and the democrats. He is like the Virginia "lone star," but "half a whig." *Second*, Joseph P. Caldwell, fed., no opposition. *Third.*—There are three feds in the field, Dockery, Little and Ingram. A Convention is to be held on the 4th of July. Dockery will not submit to it, but will be a candidate at all risks. He says that Little was brought out from a spirit of personal hostility to himself, and with a view of hustling him off the track. This we know to be the actual fact. Ingram was in Mexico, and —*that's all.* Hon. Green W. Caldwell is the democratic candidate. He is personally very popular, and with anything like a fair showing, can beat either of his competitors. We think his chances are very good. *Fourth.*—A. H. Shepard, fed., no opposition. *Fifth.*—Hon. A. W. Venable, dem., is a candidate for re-election. His federal opponent is Henry K. Nash, a son, we believe, of Jndge Nash. The contest will be an exciting one. Mr. Venable will be re-elected. *Sixth*—Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, and Major Clarke, both democrats, are the only candidates. *Seventh*—Wm. S. Ashe, is the democratic Candidate. It is not likely that there will be opposition.—In the *eighth*, Mr. Lane is the candidate of the democratic party. We have not yet learned who received the nomination of the federal Convention at Washington on the 19th inst. Very strong hopes are entertained of Mr. Lane's election. David Outlaw, the late federal representative from the *ninth* district, is a candidate for re-election. Gen. Person of Northampton, is his democratic competitor. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the politics of that district to venture an opinion. By the extract from the Norfolk Argus, which we give in another column, it will be seen that our friends are animated by the best spirit.

THE SEA SERPENT.—We have received from the publisher, John Bartlett, University book-store, Cambridge, Mass., a prospectus for a history of the great Sea Serpent, giving the most exact account of his life, habits, disposition, manners, and political opinions, backed by the most reliable authority, upon these important particulars. To be published sometime in the present month; price 37½ cents. Who wants to subscribe?

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.—We have received the first number of a new Temperance paper, with the above title, published in Raleigh, by Mr. A. M. Gorman. It bids fair to be a valuable adjunct to the cause of Temperance, and as such, we wish it God speed!

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.—We find in the *Salisbury Watchman*, an account of the organization of the Internal Improvement Convention, held in that place on the 14th inst. A very large number of delegates seem to have been in attendance, and we notice among the delegates from the counties along the line of the road west, the names of very many of the most influential, and, what is equally important in a matter of this kind, of the most wealthy citizens of their respective counties. We find the names of Alexander McRae, F. J. Hill, Eli W. Hall, J. C. Worth, as delegates from New Hanover. Hammond Whitney, and E. C. Roberson were admitted as delegates from Norfolk, Va. The following gentlemen were appointed permanent officers of the Convention:

For President,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD.
Vice Presidents,
Gen. ALEXANDER MCRAE,
W. BOYLAND,
Dr. W. R HOLT.
Col. DANIEL COLEMAN,
Col. JOHN MCLEOD,
E. C. ROBERSON.

The only additional business done on the first day, was the appointment of a committee to report business for the action of the Convention.

The Fayetteville Observer, of the 19th instant, says:—"A letter from Raleigh, this morning, says it is reported that two gentlemen of that place have subscribed $20,000 each, and that the stock has all been taken" in the Central Railroad.

HIS SNAKESHIP.—Snugly coiled up in a grated box, under our office, the enquiring student of nature may find one of her most respectable productions in the shape of a slapping big Rattle-Snake, ornamented with some fourteen of those charming instruments of sound by way of caudal appendage. The fellow is about five feet long, stout in proportion, and from his fourteen rattles, we presume is fourteen years old. It is remarkable how custom blunts our sensibilities. Under most circumstances the noise of a Rattle-Snake is by no means a temptation to sleep, yet so used have we become to see the boys stir him up and hear him sing, that we find it difficult to enjoy a snooze these warm afternoons without a Rattle-Snake serenade—a sort of a "clar de kitchen." to which distance lends all its enchantment. He is the property of Dr. DUPRE, next door to the Journal office, where he holds his levees at any hour of the day and evening. Ladies and gentlemen free. Boys must bring one frog before they can have the privilege of "stirring him up with a long pole."

THE BURGWIN RIFLE COMPANY.—We learn that a new Volunteer Company by the above name, was organized in this town on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., and the following gentlemen selected as Officers: A. A. HARTSFIELD, Captain; C. C. MORSE, 1st Lt.; EDWARD A. ATKINS, 2d Lt.; SILVESTER J. RILEY, 3d Lt.; and CHRISTOPHER D. GUTHRIE, 1st Sargeant, SAMUEL W. ROBERTS, 2d do.; WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD, 3d do.; WILLIAM E. WRIGHT, 4th do.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—Needham Stevens and J. P. Williams escaped from Sampson county Jail on the night of the 14th inst. Williams was under sentence of death for slave-stealing. Stevens was confined for the same offence. By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Sheriff of that county offers a reward of $200 for the apprehension of both, or $100 for either of these men.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 12.

LATE FROM THE GOLD REGION.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

One Million of Dollars in Gold Dust!

Important News from San Francisco.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Stoddard, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Chagres, which place she left on the 4th instant, making a quick passage of six days.

We have files of the Alta California, the California Star and the Californian, of the latest dates; also letters and verbal intelligence by gentlemen who came passengers on the Crescent City.

Mr. J. L. Loring, who left San Francisco on the 1st of May, on board the steamer California, gives us the following:

The California arrived within ten miles of Panama on the night of the 2d ult., out of coal and short of fuel—having burnt everything on board that could possibly be spared—such as extra spars, passengers' trunks, lumber, &c.

It was perfectly healthy at San Francisco when Mr. L. left.

About the 19th of April, news was received at San Francisco from the mines, that a body of Indians had made a descent upon the mines, killing five Americans, and carrying off considerable plunder. A company was at once formed, and started in pursuit of the savages, whom they overtook and routed, killing ten or twelve and taking twenty-five prisoners—These were brought into camp to be tried by his honor Judge Lynch. During the night, however, the Indians attempted to make their escape; the attempt was luckily discovered, and all the rascals but one were shot.

The people of the mines had petitioned Gen. P. F. Smith, to send an armed force to protect them. This, however, Gen. S. was compelled to decline—the danger of desertion being too great.

A sort of "Native American" question was being mooted at the mines. The Americans at the *placers* were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the fleet of Government vessels which sailed in January and February, in order to form a party with a determination to drive all foreigners—those not actually American citizens—from the mines.

Mexicans, Indians, and others, were daily arriving at the gold region. General Smith's proclamations were totally disregarded, and the utmost disorder prevailed.

Mr. Loring sailed from New York on the 22d November last, with a cargo of goods, for San Francisco, going round Cape Horn. He had a pleasant voyage of one hundred and forty-one days. Reached San Francisco the 12th of April, and remained twenty days. After a hasty trip to New York, he is to return again immediately. His accounts fully confirm all that is said of the immense quantities of gold found by the miners. He has some beautiful specimens of the precious metal, brought in its original form from the diggings.

The steamship Crescent City left New York at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 23d ult., with fifty-one passengers for Chagres, where she arrived on the 2d June, having been detained twenty-four hours off the land by thick weather.

The advices from San Francisco are to the 1st May inclusive. By the accounts from the passengers per steamer California, Captain Forbes, the statements respecting the enormous quantities of gold are by no means exaggerated. The Crescent City brings nearly half a million in gold dust and specie on freight, and the passengers on board have nearly as much more, which they bring from the mines.

There appears to be no limit to the extent of the gold region. Recent discoveries have proved it to exist to the southward of Santa Barbara, and downwards towards the line of Lower California.

The U. S. ship Warren arrived on the 30th April, and 15 men deserted within twenty-four hours after. It is almost impossible to retain men on board the Government vessels.

The Panama, Lieut. Porter, arrived at Panama from New York, on the 6th May, in fifty-five days and seven hours, running time, and left on the 17th for San Francisco, with three hundred passengers. The Oregon, Capt. Pearson, arrived on the 5th May from San Francisco, and sailed May 23d, full of passengers. The California will sail about the 15th June for San Francisco and the coast.

The road from Cruces to Panama is the one now travelled, although the rainy season had not fairly set in, that is, it rained only occasionally.

The Crescent City brings (by special order) three mails, consisting of fifteen mail bags, from California, some of them as far back as March last. The causes of their delay has been the detention of the steamer at San Francisco, from want of fuel and hands, and the want of regularity in the departure of the mail steamers from Chagres.

The Royal Mail steamer Foy sailed from Chagres on the 30th May, taking eighteen passengers and $100,000 in gold dust. These persons were bound for the United States, by way of Kingston and Havana, and were apprehensive of a long stay at Chagres.

Mr. M. P. Denny (passenger) died at sea, on board the C. C., on the 6th inst. Mr. D. was from New Orleans.

The C. C. brings 126 passengers.

The Gold Diggings.—We are greatly indebted to another passenger by the Crescent City for the following information: This gentleman visited the Stanislaus mines, on the San Joaquin river. These mines, are said to be the richest, but as yet have not yielded as much as the Suter mines at Sacramento. The San Joaquim was very high and overflows like our own Mississippi. The diggers were waiting for the waters to recede so they could work on the bars of the river where immense quantities of gold is found. The distance from San Francisco to the Stanislaus mines is about 200 miles. You proceed from San Francisco in a barke, to a place called Stockton, about 120 miles, from thence you go on foot or take pack mules to the mines, distance about 80 miles from the latter place an industrious man can pick up his ounce or ounce and a half a day, which is the general average of digging. All the gold that has been picked up as yet at these mines has been the result of a sort of chance; no systematic plan having yet been formed for digging The diggers work about in spots without any method. No gold washers had yet arrived, the men using tin pans for the purpose. The dredging machines that have been sent out from New York to work on the rivers had not yet arrived. It is said that they will rake up any quantity when they get to work. The bars on the rivers have not yet been touched, and there is no telling the amount they will yield

Some young boys who were coming down from these mines were asked if they would work for ten dollars a day when they replied they hardly thought they would when they could make their ounce at the mines! The Mexican grasers, a poor miserable set, are principally the only laborers that can be obtained; for assisting to discharge vessels they obtain readily $6 per day.

The steam ship California left San Francisco on the 1st of May, touched at Monterey on the 2d, on the 4th arrived at Santa Barbara, on the 5th at San Diego, touched at Maquatlan on the 6th, on the 10th at San Blas, and on the 13th arrived at Acapulco. At this latter place, Mr. Talent, the agent of Mr. Roob, and Mr. Musson, of our city, had arrived safe, having come out by the way of the city of Mexico. They describe the road as a shocking bad one, and attended with many difficulties.

On the 14th the California spoke brig Orien, from Valparaiso, in distress, and supplied her with water On the 23d arrived at Panama, when our informant left the California, which had landed mails at all these points to cross the Isthmus for Chagres.

The roads across the Isthmus are very bad, the rainy season having commenced. A great deal of sickness prevailed. The cholera had broken out, and at Gorgona, which contains only 800 inhabitants, ten had died.

LATER FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.—By the arrival of the steamer *Cambria*, at New York, we have seven days later intelligence from Europe, which will be read with interest:

England.—There has been no further debate in Parliament on Canadian affairs, and the business transacted since the Whitsun recess, is devoid of general interest.

Up to the departure of the steamer, the government has given no intimation of its intention as to the final disposal of the State prisoners under sentence of death for high treason. As an evidence of the extreme destitution and misery which exist in Ireland, it is stated that a shipwrecked human body having been cast ashore, the corpse was actually consumed by the starving inhabitants of the vicinity.

France.—The dissolution of the French National Assembly took place on the 26th, and passed over without tumult. The new Legislative Assembly met for the transaction of business on the 28th, and on the 30th was the scene of one of the most violent debates that ever occurred in any deliberative body. The French Expeditionary forces are still encamped outside of Rome; M. Lesseps, the Envoy, having totally failed thus far to persuade the Romans to admit the French as friends as enemies.

Upon a close analysis of the result of the late election, it appears that about two hundred and ten, or at most two hundred and forty ultra democratic members have been returned, which is something more than double the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater influence in the present than they possessed *in the old* Assembly.

There are rising of 500 members elected by the various other parties, but they are so split up and divided in sentiment, that is is considered doubtful about their being able to unite upon leading questions of public policy.

Marshal Bugeaud is still spoken of as certain to be placed at the head of the Ministry.

A motion on the last day of the late Assembly for a general amnesty was lost by five a house of 567.

The result of the elections in Algeria, in which five members are returned, places Emile Girardin first on the list, and Henri d'Orleans, Duke d'Aumale, second. The vote given to the Duc d'Aumale were declared unconstitntional, in some of the electoral sections, but not in others. Unless the decree of banishment is abrogated, the Duke will be unable to sit. If he is prevented from acting he becomes at once a political martyr. It remains to be seen what the Legislative Assembly will do.

Italy.—The utmost dissatisfaction is said to prevail among the troops, who openly express their sympathy for the *Roman Republic*. Whilst negotiations are going forward at Rome, Gen. Oudinot's position, with [illegible] threatening his army, is far from pleasant. Every day furnishes him with fresh proofs of the precarious nature of his command, if not of the moral certainty that the troops will refuse, if called upon, to enter *the city by storm*. The Neapolitans, having been beaten, have withdrawn within their own territories, and with Austria, seem inclined to let the French have the quarrel all to themselves.

The latest intelligence received from Rome states, that the Constituent Assembly have unequivocally rejected the proposition of the Lesseps, had given authority to the triumvirate treat again, that the triumvirate propose to the French plenipotentiary the following conditions:

1st. The people shall again be called to exercise their sovereignty by means of universal suffrage.

2d. The Austrians, Neapolitans and Spaniards shall all immediately evacuate the territory of the Republic, as universal suffrage would be a mockery under the pressure of foreign bands.

3d. The *French shall have to retire from* Rome. The Republic, always generous and fraternal, will grant them for garrison a place exempt from fever, where they shall meet a reception mutually due to each other, by Republican brethren; they shall remain their friends, no more protectors; for the democracy of Rome will constitute itself without foreign interference.

Provisions at Rome are growing dearer, as the French do not allow any to pass; but the scarcity was confined chiefly to luxuries—Bread and ordinary articles are still in good supply. M. Lesseps has left the city for the camp of Gen Oudinot, but was expected back immediately. It was also understood that a deputation had been sent on the previous day to Gaeta, with proposals to the Pope to return under a very limited temporal rule, and with a total exclusion of the Cardinals *from all political power.*

Hungary and Austria.—From Austria and Hungary little is positively known, beyond the fact that vast armies from Russia, in concert with Austria, are now *bearing down* on the Hungarians, who *seem to be making a* progressive movement, large bodies of troops having retired into the fastnesses of the country, where they will be able to fall upon the enemy with almost certainty of success.

By the latest news, positive information has been received, that the city of Buda has fallen into the hands of the Hungarians, who are said to have gained possession of the place by treachery, and put the garrison of five or six hundred men to the sword.

In the south, the *Magyars* are said to be in possession of Finme, the only seaport of Hungary, which, if true, will give a vast impulse to the cause.

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, at Warsaw, lasted but one day. Nothing has transpired as to the object of the interview.

Denmark and Prussia.—The war between the Danes and the Prussians continues, without, from present appearances, the remotest prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the paltry matter in dispute. The town of Frederica has been reduced by bombardment, and the Prussian troops are advancing to Arhaus. The Danish cruisers are strictly enforcing the blockade of the German ports.

A division of the Russian fleet has appeared in the Danish waters, which is considered significant of the intentions of the Czar.

Germany.—There is very little authentic intelligence from Germany.

Commercial.—The constantly recurring disquietudes of Continental Europe continue to affect trade, and impart to other markets a degree of unsteadiness, if not alarm, which renders it impossible to calculate with any reasonable accuracy upon the value of produce for a week at a time.

In the London market money can be obtained on easy terms. Discounts are liberal for good paper of second class traders, that class being held in a sounder condition than speculators in produce.

In the foreign market little business has been done, with the exception of Spanish, which is a shade better.

American securities continue in good demand, both in London and on the Continent. U. States stock commands higher rates, and some sales were made on Friday at 110¼, but not much offering. Prices for the stock of paying States were stiff.

Antidote for Poisoning.—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, speaking of the many deaths of accidental poisoning, adds:

"I venture to affirm there is scarce ever a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events; nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

LIFE OF GEN. GAINES.

The New York Tribune gives the following sketch of the life of Gen. Gaines:

"He was born in Culpepper co., Virginia, March 20, 1777, and was named after his great uncle Edmund Pendleton, long presiding Judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals. His father served temporarily in the Revolutionary War, and toward its close removed to the north-west corner of North Carolina, and afterwards to East Tennessee, where the son was early engaged in Indian warfare, being chosen a lieutenant at the age of eighteen.—His educational advantages were very moderate, and he was engaged in the study of the law, when in 1799 he obtained an ensign's commission in the army. In 1804 he was appointed a Military Collector for the District of Mobile, then mainly in possession of the Spaniards, and in 1806 he was actively engaged in the Government measures of resistance to Aaron Burr's projects, personally commanding at Burr's arrest. About this time he was made a captain, and soon after—seeing no remaining prospect of active service—obtained a furlough, and commenced the practice of the law in Mississippi Territory, now Alabama.

"Just as he was getting into practice the war of 1812 was declared, and he promptly resumed his position in the army. He was in Wilkinson's blundering expedition of 1813, and commanded the 25th infantry at the battle of Chrysler's Fields, November 11th, won distinction in the fight, and covered the retreat of our army with a gallantry and success which elicited general admiration. He was made a Brigadier General, March 9, 1814, and commanded at Sackett's Harbor until August, reaching Fort Erie and taking command there on the 5th. The gallant and successful defence of Gen. Gaines of that post, forms one of the most brilliant chapters of our military annals. At length, having been severely wounded by a shell, he resigned the command to Gen. Ripley, and crossed to Buffalo. He did not recover in time to engage in the farther prosecution of the war, which closed the next spring, but he received the thanks of Congress, with a medal and the brevet rank of Major General, for his brilliant defence.

"He was soon after transferred to the south, and engaged under Jackson in the Creek war of 1812. He afterwards commanded in the southern military district until the reduction of the army in 1821, when he was retained as a Brigadier, and the western division assigned him. He was a candidate for Major General in 1818, but Mr. Adams decided that General Macomb's claim was stronger. Gen. Gaines was the senior officer during what is vulgarly known as 'the Sauk fuss,' in 1832–3, and was for a time engaged in the Seminole war of 1836. When the Mexican war broke out, he called out a liberal allowance of southwestern militia, without awaiting orders from Washington—involving a heavy expense with no adequate result. He was court-martialed for this, but not censured. He was soon after transferred to the eastern division, with his headquarters in this city, and only returned to the south during the last winter Though seventy-two years old, he seemed in good general health, and we did not think on bidding him adieu at Washington, that he was so near his long home. He was a man of extreme simplicity of character, and the most unquestioned integrity."

The Roman Republic—Enthusiasm of the People.—The London Times contains a letter from Rome written by one who regards things from the anti-Republican point of view, but who nevertheless admits that the Roman Republicans cannot be overcome without virtually destroying the Roman States. He says the French and Neopolitans together cannot, except by overwhelming numbers, subdue a city and population in the state in which Rome now is. The city contains 40,000 men under arms, animated by the most resolute spirit, and on going from Rome through provincial towns the writer met large bodies of men listening to the assistance of the capital. We extract a paragraph from his letter:

"At Zerni we met a regiment of 1,500 men, fine looking troops, in a lump; and at Spoleto, Perugo, and other places, the towns were alive with them, and carts by twos and threes and a dozen, full of men and baggage all singing the national songs, met us at every turn. I dare say there must have been between 4,000 and 5,000 men that we saw, besides what came by other routes; every city was more violent than the last against Pio Nono, and for the *Republica Romana* Nay, the enthusiasm spreads still farther—near the Roman frontier we met ten mounted dragoons riding the same way. They were the Tuscan Cavalry Guard at the frontier, who just galloped across it, horses, equipment and all—and off to Rome. Farther on we met many hundred Tuscan officers and men, well armed and equipped, who in like manner had not only deserted, but had stolen their own and as many arms and ammunitions as they could lay hands on, and all off the same way. These were mostly from Arezzo; in fact, wherever we ask a question, the Republican spirit oozes out in the reply, fierce, fiery, uncompromising."

The writer thinks it impossible that the administration of the government by the priesthood should ever be restored. He says:

"It is obvious that the Pope's day is at an end; nothing short of military occupation can ever give Pio Mono and his Cardinals a seat in the Vatican again. And would it be just to thrust on the Roman people a ruler whom they hate—whose attendants and dependents, executors of his government, they have really good cause to hate—whose incapacity for governing in secular affairs is proved by the melancholy condition of the Roman States, as contrasted with that of their neighbors. Thus, though the Roman question is emphatically a European one—and for their own sakes it would seem expedient that the powers of Europe should settle it—still, regard must be had to the interests of the people, and a good Government be secured to them."

What such a good government would be the writer confesses to be too mighty a question for him. He states, however, in the course of his letter, that the city was never in more orderly state internally than since the republic.

A private letter from Rome, in the Newark Daily Advertiser, perfectly coincides with the above, the writer expressing the positive belief that the Pope of Rome cannot be restored to his civil dominion. He adds:

"In all my intercourse, I cannot hear that there is anywhere a desire for the restoration of the Pope: on the contrary, all voices are now for the new government. Every symbol of papal authority in the state excites expressions of scorn."

A Slaveholder Arrested in Canada for wages by his Slave.—The Toronto Examiner notices a case tried at the present Assizes there, in which Dr. Stone, a Southern slaveholder, had been arrested, kept a few hours in jail, and held to bail, while on a visit to that city, at the suit of Brown, his former slave, who had escaped from bondage, on a claim on the part of said Brown of compensation for services rendered Dr. Stone while in slavery. The Court decided, and very correctly, that Brown could not recover, on a claim in Canada, any compensation as would not have been recognized as due to him in the Courts of the state where the parties had resided while Brown was Stone's slave. He was accordingly subjected to the full costs of the suit, which the Examiner thinks he deserved to be, and that the claim was a vile conspiracy to extort money from a stranger.

The Turpentine Business is no longer held a monopoly by North Carolina, it having been entered upon in South Florida, Georgia, and Florida, with much success so far. The product of one man's work in South Carolina, from 17th March to 24th November, was 319 bbls., at a net profit of $598 84.

Virginia.—The Danville Register says that Mr. Flournoy will not contest the election of Mr. Averett, in the 3d Congressional district. He prefers to have no trouble about it.

Appointments in North Carolina.—Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, of North Carolina, has been appointed Minister to Spain; Gov. Graham having declined the appointment.

James W. Osborne, Esq., of Charlotte, has been made Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, *vice* W. J. Alexander, removed.

Mr. M. Martin is appointed Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C.

Donnovan's Panorama of Mexico Burnt.—We learn from the *Richmond Enquirer*, that a fire occurred in the Odd Fellow's Hall in that place, last week, by which Donnovan's great Panorama of Mexico, then in that building for exhibition, was almost totally destroyed.

Supreme Court of North Carolina.—The Summer term of the Supreme Court of this State commenced at Raleigh on Monday of last week.

The admissions to Superior Court practice are as follows:

John Lyon Holmes, Wilmington
Joseph Gaines Carraway, Martin.
Tippo S. Haughton, Chowan.
James S. Amis, Greenville, (Pitt.)
Jonathan W. Albertson, Perquimons.
Elias C. Hines, Chowan.
John Gillespie McDugald, Bladen.
Wm. F. Carter, Rockingham.

And to County Court practice as follows:

Eli W. Hall, Wilmington.
Joseph J. Davis, Franklin.
Henry M. Waddell, Hillsboro'.
Franklin B. McMillan, Ashe.
E. F. McRee, Cabarrus.
James R Mendenhall, Guilford.
John K. Strange, Fayetteville.
George E. B. Singletary, Raleigh.

Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 16—10, A. M.—There is now a fair prospect of closing the Crevasse in the course of the next week. We have the gratification of seeing that the water in our streets has receded eleven inches. The authorities are now strewing lime very freely over such parts of the city as have been left dry, with the view of preserving the health of the city.

DETROIT, June 16.

Sinking of the Steamer Orleans.—The steamer New Orleans, on her way to Chicago, on Wednesday last, struck a rock on Tunda Bay, and sunk immediately. She had on board a large number of passengers, all of whom were fortunately saved.—*Balt. Sun.*

A Portrait.—In a recent conversation about great men, one person asked another if he had ever seen Col Benton, and if so, to describe him. "Why," said the interrogated, "whether sitting, standing, or walking, the Missouri Senator looks as if he were carrying on inward and gentle remonstrance with himself for being of so much more consequence in the world than anybody else." The more this portrait is examined, the more correct and life-like will it appear.

John Van Buren.—A Montreal correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer intimates that this gentleman has had a hand in the recent demonstrations in Canada. He says:

"I have certainly heard some extraordinary facts mentioned within the last few days, which induce me to think that there is something going on between this and parties in the United States. I have heard John Van Buren's name mentioned as in correspondence with parties in Montreal, and I have reason to think that the Government are aware that a large number—several thousand—of muskets have been brought from the United States into Canada within these ten days; at any rate a circular was issued yesterday from the office of the Customs Department here to the Collectors in Upper Canada, cautioninning them to be on the look-out for smuggled arms. I have also reason to think that these precautions are *too late*, and that whatever arms are required are already in Canada."

A "BAD OYSTER" STORY.

SCENE—*An Oyster Cellar.*

Enter Frenchman—'Sar, you keep de raw oystair?'

Opener—'Oh, yes, sir! fine, fat Prince's Bay.'

Frenchman—'Tres bien, I vil eat some raw oystair.'

The man opens a fine fat one and puts it on a plate before the Frenchman, who eyes it some time, and says:

'Monsieur, you call dis de good oystair?'

'Yes, sir, prime.'

The Frenchman swallows it, (it was the first he ever ate,) opens his eyes and mouth, puts his hand to his bread-basket, and 'b-l u u-p!' and up comes the 'oystair' on the plate.

'Sacre dam! by gar, dat is not de good oystair!'

'You didn't put on salt and pepper, sir.'

'Ah! pardonnez moi?'—puts pepper and salt on the *same* one. Swallows it—and 'B l-u u-p'—up it comes again!

'How you tell me zat oystair bien?'

'Why, sir, you must vinegar.'

'Ah! oui! certainment, be-ne-gar, oui,' and he swallowed the *same* again. 'B-l-u-u-p,' and *up it comes again* on the plate.

Just then a gent. enters.

'Give us a dozen o' raw.'

The Frenchman turns to him. 'Ah! my fren, you eats ze raw oystair?'

'Of course.'

'You call zat ze good oystair?'

'Yes, fine fat one.'

'Ha! you tink dat is good oystair, suppose you eat him!'

'With pleasure, sir,' and the gent. gave it a dart of pepper sauce and bolted it.

The horrified opener stood agape; he didn't mind 'sawing' a Frenchman, but an old customer was another thing.

The Frenchman turned on his heel. 'Ah! my fren, zat may be ze good oystair, I no like him. I swallowed zat oystair tree time.'

'B-l-u-p-h,' came the oyster, and the Frenchman danced with delight.

'Ah! Monsieur! zat dam bad oystair! oui, certainment!'

The gent, speechless with horror, ran to the bar, and seizing the brandy decanter, swallowed about half a pint and mizzled.—The Frenchman followed, saying:

'*Zat dam bad oystair.*'—*Spirit of the Times.*

A Clever Defence of Clergymen.—"Why is it," said Mr T. a distinguished lawyer of a city of New England, to his friend, Mr. H a clergyman of high reputation in the same place, "why is it that you ministers, who are professedly the light of the world, are always quarrelling with each other; while we lawyers, wicked as we are represented to be, are remarkable for our courtesy, and seldom disagree among ourselves?"

"Is it possible that so fine and classical a scholar as yourself, Mr. T., should be under the necessity of asking that question? Hear what an answer Milton gives you:

'Devil, with dev l damned,
Firm concord hold: Men, only, disagree.'"

Valuable Jewel.—Among the spoils in the Punjaub which have fallen into the possession of the British East India Company, is the great diamond of Runjeet, as it is called, valued at £20,000. It is, says Wilmer & Smith's Liverpool Times, of the size of a hen's egg, exquisitely white and brilliant beyond description. It is destined for the Queen of England.

Longevity.—Peter Jackson, a slave to a Kinderhook Dutchman, died at Amherst, Mass., on the 19th instant, having lived over a century. He recollected the old French war perfectly, and the oldest inhabitants, who had known him from their youth, believe him to have been 122 years of age. He was born on a voyage from Africa.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 16th, 1849.

Emancipation Discussion—Desperate and Fatal Encounter—Cassius M. Clay and Joseph Turner Killed.

At a public meeting or discussion of slavery emancipation, which took place to-day in Madison county, between Cassius M. Clay and Joseph Turner, a quarrel ensued, which resulted in a rencontre between the parties.—They first drew pistols, which snapped, but did not go off. They then attacked each other most fearfully and fiercely with Bowie knives. Mr. Clay was stabbed through the heart, and expired immediately. Mr. Turner was severely wounded in the abdomen and groin, and has since died.

This dreadful tragedy has caused great excitement, and much sorrow among the friends of both parties.—*Telegraphic Cor. Balt. Sun.*

Comfort for ultra whigery!—Nay, if General Taylor shall abide by his pledges upon the subject of the veto, and Executive interference with Congress, we may expect to see even him co-operating with the democratic party in carrying out its measures and policy. *Union.*

And if the people, in whom is supreme power over the question, shall think proper to send a democratic House of Representatives, you will certainly see the Old Hero co-operating with a democratic Congress in carrying out its measures and policy with the same energy and zeal as we expect to see a democratic Senate co-operating with him in carrying out the democratic practice of removals and appointments.—*National Whig.*

Mark the confession! If the democratic Senate will confirm the appointments of General Taylor, General Taylor will co-operate with a democratic Congress in carrying out its measures and policy! That is, the present dynasty only serve for the offices and leave to the democracy the duty of governing the country. And this admission is made coolly by those who talk of locofoco dishonesty and recklessness.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Advertising.—It is said quite often 'O, people do not read advertisements.' 'Everybody knows what *we* keep.' *Do they?*—Here is a case to the point. Some friends of ours, who gave us to understand that they consider our notions on the particular subject as little better than moonshine, obstinately refused even to give us the opportunity to prove the truth or falsity of these assertions; consequently, in the kindness of our heart, we gave them the benefit of a couple of squares, free gratis, for nothing at all. But it so happened, whether designedly or not we will not say, that in drawing up the advertisement we inserted some articles which were not upon their shelves. The constant calls for these articles became so annoying after a time, that we were requested to suppress the advertisement. We did so, of course; though we could see no reason for suppressing a portion of a column which *nobody reads*.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Amusing Death.—We learn that several negroes were yesterday engaged in the amusement of "*butting*" over cotton bales, at the Hydraulic Cotton Press. One of them, a man named William, belonging to Mr. George W. Dunham, of Riceboro', Liberty county, for a very small wager, undertook to "*butt*" over a square bale of cotton. He took a running start of some ten yards, and struck the cotton bale with considerable force with his head. He won the wager, but the effort cost him his life—the sudden jar broke his neck, and he died instantly. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Gen. Taylor and Jefferson Davis.—Queer things happen in this world. A few years ago, a young man on the banks of the Southern Mississippi, eloped with the daughter of an old planter, as the father would not consent to the marriage. Time rolled on; the daughter died; and the father and widowed husband met on the bloody but victorious field of Buena Vista. On that terrible day, amid scenes of carnage and valor, the gallant young hero sustained well and nobly the gallantry of his countrymen, and the old hero extending to him his hand for the first time since the marriage of his daughter, said—"Sir, my daughter was a better judge of character than I am. Here is my hand."

Two years have passed away. A President is to be inaugurated. The son-in-law, now a member of the U. S. Senate, is appointed chairman of a committee to wait upon the President and inform him of his election. Again the father and son-in-law meet. That was a prond day for Jefferson Davis. It was his hour of victory. We would rather have been Davis than Taylor. The sweet whisperings of the spirit voice of the "departed one" must have been with him there. *Mississippian.*

Another Horrid Murder.—On Wednesday evening last, as a gentleman of this place was riding into town, he turned off the road to go up into the grave yard to see some work that was doing there, but found the hands absent. While sitting on his horse a few moments, he heard a strange noise in the bushes a short distance from him, and on examination he found the spot, and rode up to it, when horrid to relate, he found some hogs devouring the remains of a dead man. He drove them off and rode to town and gave the notice, when a number of the citizens went out, and found the remains in a mutilated condition.—None present knew him. At length a stone cutter came up, by the name of Davis, who recognised him, and said his name was James Allison, also a stone cutter, from Pittsburg, Pa., where he had a family, from whom he had been separated some time. A Jury of inquest was called, and the body removed to town Suspicion fixed on several men, Davis among the number, who was arrested and put upon trial The decease had his skull broken in several places, and when found had a flask of liquor beside him, a pack of cards in his pocket, and some silver change. He had been dragged forty or fifty yards from the side of the tombstone, where there was a pile of iron railing, with a piece of which he was probably struck. Davis had come to town that evening and swapped off his clothes, which had blood on them. The decease had been killed but a few hours and was warm when found. Up to the time our paper went to press (Thursday noon,) Davis was under examination before the Jury.

Chattanooga Gazette, 1st inst.

MARRIED.

At Davidson College, Mr Hugh H. Wilson, of Sumpter District, S C, to Miss Mary E, daughter of S Williamson, D D, President of the Institution.

In Pitt county, on the 5th instant, R H Lewis, Esq, of Greene county, Alabama, to Mrs M F Foreman, of Pitt.

Near Wilkesboro', on the 23d ultimo, by the Rev Mr Pervis, Dr Q A Shuford, to Miss Julia Ann, daughter of Col B F Petit.

In Duplin county, on the 7th inst, Mr Hardy Rackley, of Sampson county, to Miss Francis Frederick, of Duplin.

DIED.

In this town, on the 12th instant, Walter Ringgold, son of Mr Edwin J Love, aged 1 year and 8 months.

In this town, on the 15th inst. Mrs Elizabeth E Meares, wife of Dr John L Meares, aged 33 years.

In Duplin county, on the 16th instant, Capt. Stephen Williams, aged 58 years and 18 days.—(The obituary will appear next week.)

In New Hanover county, on the 13th instant, Mr. Daniel Johnson, aged 53 years, formerly a resident of Richmond county.

In Fayetteville, on the 18th instant, Mr Frederick Moore.

In Cumberland county, on the 30th ult., Mrs Martha Ann Monroe, wife of Mr Patrick A Monroe, aged 19 years.

In Raleigh, Mrs Mary H Colburn, wife of Mr Eleazer Colburn, in her 46th year.

In Wake county, Mr Lovicey Hutchison, in her 81st year.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	8
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	6	a	6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White, new	60	a	75
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, new	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 00
CORN—Per bushel,	55	a	60
Meal,	65	a	70
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,		a	
Laguyra,	7½	a	8½
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,	10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound, new,		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	14	a	16
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	28	a	29
EGGS—Per doz.	15	a	20
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,	6 00	a	6 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	65	a	70
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7	a	7½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	95	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	7 75	a	8 50
Wide, do.		a	5 00
Scantling,	—	a	3 00
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a	6 00
Shipping Timber,	7 00	a	10 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	21	a	22
New Orleans,	25	a	26
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	—	a	—
No. 2,	—	a	—
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
MULLETS—Per bbl.	3 00	a	4 00
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	—	a	2 15
Virgin Dip new	—	a	2 70
Hard—	—	a	1 15
Tar,	1 25	a	—
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	2 50	a	3 00
No 2,	65	a	75
No. 3,	55	a	—
Spirits Turpentine,	—	a	25
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	—	a	—
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	55	a	60
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	11 50	a	11 75
Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh,		a	
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.		a	
Sweet, per bushel,	65	a	75
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	a	25
do dead,	15	a	20
Turkeys, live,	60	a	75
do dead,	—	a	—
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 75	a	3 00
Rough—Per bushel,	—	a	—
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,		a	
Liverpool—sack,		a	1 00
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	60	a	1 00
Contract,	2 50	a	4 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	23	a	24
Do. Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	27	a	30
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	5 00	a	6 00
Dressed,	—	a	—
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	6 —	a	10 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	12 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans,	4	a	5½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	6
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	8	a	8½
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,		a	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	80	a	85
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	45	a	50
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Tar, per bbl.	—	a	25
Ground Peas, per bushel,	—	a	6
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	5 50
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	—	a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	62½
Lumber per M.,	6 00	a	7 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	1½	per cent.	
" " " New York, "	1½	"	"
" " " Boston, "	1½	"	"

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 21.

Bacon—Sales of N. C. Bacon in, lots to suit, at quotations. A choice lot of 2,000 lbs. hams, brought 8½c from wagon, on Tuesday last; supply fair. A fair supply of Western Bacon, at quotations.

Corn—None received since last report, except 600 bushels reported last week to arrive. The market has become almost *completely bare* of Corn, and the article is in great demand. All that is in store—a *very* small lot, not over 100 bushels—is confined to one house. A few cargoes would command ready sale at quotations. *Meal* is also very scarce, and would command our figures, 65 a 70 cents per bushel, for a fair supply.

Feathers—None.

Flour—The stock of Fayetteville flour is becoming quite light, and prices have gone up still higher. We now quote at $5 a $5 50 per barrel.

Hay—Becoming scarce;—100 bales New York hay sold at 65c per 100 lbs. We quote at 65 a 70c.

Lumber—Several rafts waiting purchasers, demand limited and sales of course slow. One raft one inch wide boards has changed hands at $8 per M. cash, and two do. flooring do. at $8½ per M., 90 days.

Lard—There is a fair supply of Lard in store and sales dull. See quotations.

Lime—None received—much wanted. Quotations 95c to $1 00 per cask. No fresh Lime to be had.

Molasses—None arrived since last report; stock becoming light. A good article very scarce. Quotations without change.

Naval Stores—The receipts of Turpentine have been light during the week ended this day at noon. The sales reach only about 1340 bbls, all that has arrived, at $2 15 for soft, with the exception of about 300 bbls soft and hard which brought $2 20 for the soft, and $1 15 for the hard article; virgin has been selling at $2 75 to $2 70, closing at latter price. We quote as current rates to-day—yellow dip $2 15—virgin $2 70, and hard $1 15. No *Tar* arrived worth reporting. Last sales $1 25 per bbl. *Spirits Turpentine.*—Light sales at 25c per gallon, and $1 75 for the bbls not returnable. *Rosin*—Some transactions have lately taken place in No. 1 or white. Sales of good quality at $2 50 to $3 per bbl. Pure white is worth more, but none to be had. Sales of 600 bbls No. 3, or common, at 55c per bbl.

[The news from Europe by the *Cambria* does not represent the market for Naval Stores as being any better than it was at the previous arrival. We have received no account of the Naval Store market per *America*, which steamer is reported to arrived with seven days later news.]

Oats—Are scarce and considerable demand at a fair price.

Peas—No demand for Black Eye Peas.—Cow Peas are scarce and wanted at quotations Last sale at 60c per bushel for 100 bushels.

Timber—There is a pretty good stock of Timber yet unsold, although the quantity has been considerably reduced during the last two weeks; in addition to this, most of the mills have a very good supply in their *pounds*.—Sales of some 10 or 12 rafts only have been made during the week, at prices ranging from $3 to $7½ as extremes, for ordinary to very good mill Timber. We quote as a fair state of the market from $3 to $6 per M. cash, and 90 days.

Freights—Are without material change, and scarce.

NEWBERN, June 19.—*Turpentine*—Old dip, 1 65 a $1 70; virgin, 2 40 a $2 50. *Tar*—1 10 a 1 15. *Corn*—Last sales, $2 05 *Republican*

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Flour, $4 50 a $4 62½; corn meal 2 87½ a $3; rye flour $3; corn, white, 54 a 55c, and yellow 59 a 60c; oats 28 a 30c; rye 56c; no change in provisions and groceries; whiskey 20 a 21c, in hhds and barrels.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Flour $4 62½ a $5; corn 60 a 61c for mixed, and 63 a 64c for yellow; corn meal $2 87; rye flour $2 93; red wheat 99c, and Genesee $1 27 a $1 28; oats 38 a 40c; mess pork $10 37½, and prime $8 87½; No. 1 beef, $12 50; lard 6¾ a 7c per lb; rice 3¾ a 3¾c per lb; whiskey 21 a 21½c in bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Four, $4 50 a $4 62½; corn meal 2 81 a $2 87; rye flour 2 87½ a $3; red wheat 1 02 a $1 09; corn, yellow, 62c; oats 30c. But little movement in provisions; no change in prices. Groceries are without much movement.

CHARLESTON, June 20.—*Cotton*—There thas quite an active demand for Cotton yesterday, which resulted in the sale of fully 2,000 bales, at very full prices. Extremes from 6¾ to 8c, about 1200 of which were within we range of 7¾ a 8c

NEW YORK, June 16—*Naval Stores*—We notice sales of 500 bbls North County Turpentine at $2 31½ per 280 lbs; 1900 barrels North County common Rosin, 80 a 85c; and some Wilmington, 90c, delivered; 450 barrels White, $3 50 a $4 50; and several hundred bbls Spirits Turpentine, 32 a 33 cents, cash, on the wharf and from store. Tar is inactive. An arrangement has been entered into by the trade to sell White Rosin hereafter by weight of 280 lbs per bbl, as Turpentine is now sold. Some of the sales noticed above were made in accordance with this rule.

FOREIGN MARKETS—PER CAMBRIA.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—Cotton—Quotations are continued as at the departure of the last steamer. Fair Upland and Mobile 4¾d; fair New Orleans 4¾d; and middling of the three descriptions 4¼d per lb.

The market has been abundantly supplied, but speculative demand is suspended Transactions rallied towards the close of the week, and the sales amounted to 35,790 bales The stock in part amounts to 697,000 bales, of which 526,000 are American.

Flour is dull and lower. Sales of Western have been made at 22s 9d per bbl., and Philadelphia and Baltimore at 23s, in a retail way. Ohio 23s 6d a 24s 6d.

Indian Corn has gone off pretty freely at 33s a 35s for white, and 35s 6d a 37s 6d per quarter for yellow.

Corn meal 16s a 16s 6d per bbl.

At Havre, the Cotton market on the 31st ultimo, was extremely dull. Sales 355 bales without any variation in price.

In Naval Stores there is only a limited business doing. Turpentine is nominal at 6s 6d a 6s 9d per cwt, but at these rates no sales are reported. Common American Rosin brings 2s 6d a 2s 9d per cwt., at which 800 barrels have been sold. Spirits Turpentine continues in limited demand; American is selling at 31s, and British at rather lower rates.

IRON—The trade continues flat. In Scotland, the real demand is below the average, but prices are, notwithstanding, nominally fair. Present prices in Liverpool, merchant bar iron £5 10, best bar £7 5, hooped £7 15, sheet £8 5, Scotch pig, not cast, £2 13.

RICE—Carolina is again rather dearer, 600 tierces having been sold at 17 a 18s.

FREIGHTS AT LIVERPOOL.—There is little change to notice in freights this week. The quantity of iron offering is still large, and measurement goods also have been more abundant. Dead weight, 14s to 15s 6d per ton; fine good, 15s to 17s 6d; hardware, 12s 6d; earthenware, 5s to 6s.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

June 15.—Brig Charles Edward, Kidder, Boston, to Potter & Kidder.
Brig Charles & Edward, Skinner, Boston, to Geo W Davis.
18.—Schr Athalia, Purnell, New York, to George W Davis.
Br Schr Time, McKinsey, Nassau, N P, to George W Davis.
Schr Martha Ann, Wallis, Lockwood's Folly, to B Flanner.
Schr Julia Francis, Smith, Lockwood's Folly, to B Flanner.
Schr James G King, Wainwright, New York, to Jeffreys & Leighton.
19—Schr Olive, Harman, New York, to E J Lutterloh
20—Schr Charles Mills, Francis, New York, to De Rosset & Brown.
21—Schr Louisine, Robeson, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
Brig Oceola, Nichols, Havana, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Brig Harriet Newell, Warren, Havana, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

CLEARED.

June 14.—Schr Gen Clinch, Norris, Stonington, Ct, by E J Lutterloh.
Schr Alaric, Prosser, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.
Dutch Schr Flora, Plate, Cork and a market, by Jeffreys & Leighton.
15.—Brig W L Jones, Tyler, Norfolk, Va, by DeRosset & Brown.
Schr Harrison Price, Brown, New York, by E J Lutterloh.
Schr Leesburg, Boon, Philad, by DeRosset & Brown.
Schr Express, Parker, Onslow county, N C, by DeRosset & Brown.
Schr Martha Ann, willis, Shallotte, N C, by Geo W Davis.
16—Schr G W Davis, Briggs, New York, by Geo W Davis.
18.—Brig Narragugus, Hinkley, Havana, by George Harriss.
Schr David Hale, Mount, New York, by Jeffreys & Leighton.
Schr Byzantium, Grace, Cuba, by Harriss & Drake.
20.—Dutch Brig Triton, Ratze, Cork and a market, by Jeffreys & Leighton.
Schr General Boyd, Hill, Saco, *Me*, by Geo W Davis.
Schr H Wescott, Hand, Philadelphia, by Geo Harriss.
Steamer Gov. Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.
21—Schr Minesota, Leighton, Boston, by Harriss & Drake.
Schr C H Rodgers, Steelman, Richmond, Va., by Geo Harriss.
Brig Nonpariel, Brewer, Portland, Me., by Barry, Bryant & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A I Packet Schr "ATHALIA" Capt. L L Purnell, will sail the first of next week. For passage, having superior State Room accommodations, apply to G W DAVIS.
J22

NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. Cantwell & Badeaux's, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military fair stich;* also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N C, June 23d, 1849.—[41-12m.

RICE! RICE!!

50 tierces fresh best Rice, for sale by
June 16. G W DAVIS.

$200 REWARD!

BROKE JAIL, in Sampson county, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NEEDHAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Negroes. Williams had been convicted, and awaiting the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was awaiting his trial.

Williams is about 26 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick well set frame, weighs about 140 lbs., mouth large and lips little pouting, eyes dark, eye-brows dark and heavy, low square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surly look, some limping peculiarly in his right foot with the toe turned in.

Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high or upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 175 lbs., mouth rather large, lips thick, good teeth, blue eyes, high receding forehead, hair thin and somewhat light originally, now a little grey, a fair skin, and fond of joking.

I will give Two Hundred Dollars for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for one of them.

A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff,
Clinton, June 22, 1849—[41-2m

BURGWIN SIPLEMEN! ATTENTION!!

AN organization having been effected on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., notice is hereby given to the members whose names constitute the list, that there will be another meeting on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the Room adjoining Mr. S. R. Robbins' Tailor Shop, when a Constitution and By-Laws will be submitted for the approbation of the Company. A punctual attendance on the part of the members is absolutely requisite, in order to insure success.

Those wishing to become members, will find lists for signatures in the hands of Capt A. A. Hartsfield, Lieut. C. C. Moore, and Mr. Hiram Sholar.

By order of the Captain,
C. D. GUTHRIE, O. S.
June 22d, 1849.—[41-1t

NOTICE.

Office Wilmington & Manchester R. R. C.
Marion Court House, S. C., June 6, 1849.

THE Stockholders of the

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, June 18, 1849.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to the above agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarborough, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
DR. J. B. SEAVY, Harrell's Store, New Hanover co.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.

A TIME IN OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

BY RUDDER.

Ours is a most singular boarding house.—Scarcely a day passes that the steward does not break a new set of dishes; an old gentleman precipitate himself headlong down a steep flight of stairs; an interesting child swallow a pin; a lady boarder's spaniel dash itself accidently from the third story window: or, in fact, which does not abound with a variety of disastrous occurrences calculated to throw the boarders into an uproar, and to reduce our landlord to the most distressing state of anxiety.

One day last week there was a calm—the first that had occurred for a month. We congratulated ourselves upon the event, and began to entertain vague hopes that permanent peace was about to be established; but, alas! the house is so doomed to accidents that no reliable conjecture can be drawn from present appearances. The very next day there occurred one of the most exciting incidents that ever drove our landlord furious, and wound up his boarders into a quintessence of merriment.

I had just returned from one of Wilson's rarest musical *lunches*, most of the boarders had retired to their rooms, and complete silence reigned in the house. Striking a light, I drew my arm chair near the head of the bed, and threw myself upon it in a mental state of luxurious indolence, repeating internally, Wilson's 'Scots wha hae.' Thus I sat for a few moments, when suddenly I heard two screams in the room overhead, so loud—so shrill—they can be compared to nothing, save the cry of a busy housewife after a servant in the back yard. Soon I heard two bounds on the floor as if of persons jumping out of bed, and the cries were repeated louder and louder in quick succession. There was no time for consideration. My neighbors were evidently in a trying dilemma. Seizing the candle, I unbolted the door and rushed into the hall. But I had been forestalled. All the doors of either side of the hall were opened, and the inmates excited to the last degree. Some with night caps, some with only a single boot on, and one even sporting a pair of flaming red flannels, were crowded together in the hall, and hurrying to the scene of the catastrophe.

'What's the matter?'—'can't say'—'whose voice is that?'—'*ouch!*'—'stand off my corns.' 'Beg pardon—such confounded squeezing' 'Lord! how she hollers'—and on they rushed, helter skelter, first from one hall to the other, then up a flight of stairs, next to another hall, and so on to the scene of excitement.

'O, my!—heavens!' cried a female voice as the foremost of the party reached the landing. 'What's all them men doing here?'

'Stand back, gentlemen, stand back,' cried one of the least excited of the boarders—a venerable looking gentleman who had on his coat and no pants, and held his candle stick upside down, 'get back, if you please, there are females here—the helps of the house, gentlemen: Susan and Margaret—stand back if you please.'

'But what's the matter?' 'Who in the deuce cares if—' 'Go ahead, if you're going to.'—'We want to see.' 'What is it?'

'But, gentlemen,' resumed the non-excitable speaker: 'The females are not quite—that is to say, Susan has not—hem!—I think it's only their—hem—hem—their *night things* the girls have on.'

'That's nothing—let's see what's the matter.' 'We'll shut our eyes' 'Good.' 'Oh, get along, they'll be murdered before we get there.' 'Whew! what squeezing!' 'I do wonder—' 'Beef.' 'Ah, now we go;' and on the tide rolled, pushing, pulling, and *wondering*, until they stopped opposite No. 54, the chamber of the two house *helps*.

The door stood wide open; the beds were tumbled in admirable confusion, and Susan and Margaret stood at the entrance, one holding her hands over her face, and the other pale and weeping, as though her heart would burst.

'What's the matter, my child?' asked a young gentleman of about sixteen summers, in an anxious tone.

'Boo—hoo—hoo—hoo,' cried Margaret, giving vent to a fresh flood of tears.

'My gracious, it's *very* distressing,' said the man in red flannels, snuffing a neighbor's candle out in an excess of sympathy. 'My *poor* girl, what has happened?'

'Boo—hoo—hoo,' answered Margaret, 'I ca—ca—can't say.'

'Well, now, what the mischief *is* the matter with you?' cried somebody from a distance, who was not able to see over the heads of those before him. The question was propounded so earnestly this time, it was impossible to overlook it.

'Well,' commenced the distressed help—'well, boo—hoo, there's a *ma—ma—man* in my—boo—hoo—hoo.'

'I *wonder!*' said the man in red flannels, opening his eyes to their utmost width, and keeping them fixed in expressible astonishment on the help.

'Let's drag him out,' suggested some one. 'Yes,' continued the crowd, 'let's take him out.' 'Carry him out on a rail.' 'On two chips.' 'Ah! the scoundrel.' 'Who'd have thought.' 'Don't push.' 'So rascally.' 'Let's go in.' 'Inhuman.' Infuriated at the audacity of such villany, the crowd rushed into the chamber—the man in red flannels tore off the coverlet, and true enough there lay a stout, large sized *man!* He remained perfectly still during all the excitement, not appearing even to breathe.

'Get up, sir.' The man remained perfectly insensible.

'Get up, I tell you, or I'll strike you.' Still he did not offer to stir. The excitement became uncontrolable. 'Tear him out.' Drag him down.' 'Don't have any mercy. 'Get out, you scoundrel,' cried the man with red flannels, in a voice of thunder. Still a perfect calm. There was no bearing such indifference. Seizing the offender roughly by the arm, the red flannels man pulled him violently over.

'Eh! what's *that?*'

'Why it's *stuffed!*'

'Roped in, by jingo, *its a parcel of dirty clothes!*'

The man in, flannels startled at his *villain* in a maze of doubt and astonishment. A roar of laughter that rang through every apartment in the house, and startled the watchman outside, succeeded, and a young gentleman, whose countenance from the beginning had been disfigured by inestimable twists and contortions, slipped quietly from the crowd, hurried to his room, and throwing himself on the bed, was for full a quarter of an hour holding his sides, and laughing as if he expected this to be his last chance for an ebulition of fine spirits.

Really, as I said before, ours is a very curious house, but as its turmoils and agitations are rather of an amusing character, it may be all the better for that.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

The last resource to raise the wind is that of a shrewd and unscrupulous Yankee, who bought a bushel of shoe pegs, and on discovering they were made of rotten wood, sharpened the other end, and sold them for *oats!*

The Pacific Railroad Convention, to be held at Memphis, Tenn., has been postponed from the 4th of July to the 16th of October, on account of the cholera.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 49.]—An Act concerning the selection of jurors in certain courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress approved March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, (chap. seven.) be suspended in its operation until further legislation in the premises; and that, in the meantime, jurors may be selected for the courts of the United States in Pennsylvania, (under the direction of the proper district judge,) agreeably to the practice and usage which prevailed before the enactment of the act approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, (chap. forty-seven.)

ROBT C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved March 3, 1849.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 50.]—An Act to authorize the citizens of Ozark county, Missouri, to enter less than a quarter section of land for the seat of justice in said county.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county of Ozark, in the State of Missouri, may enter by pre-emption less than a quarter section of land, to be taken by legal subdivision. Said entry, except as to quantity, shall be made according to the provisions of the act of Congress approved May twenty sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act granting to the counties or parishes of each State and Territory of the United States in which the public lands are situated, the right of pre-emption to quarter sections of land for seats of justice with n the same."

Approved March 3, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 51.]—An Act to authorize the judge of the courts of the United States of the fifth circuit to hold the circuit court for the district of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter it shall be lawful for the judge of the fifth circuit of the courts of the United States to hold the circuit court for the district of Kentucky in the absence of the judge of the eighth circuit.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 52.]—An Act to establish the territorial government of Minesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, all that part of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits, to wit: beginning in the Mississippi river, at the point where the line of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same, thence running due west on said line, which is the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, to the northwest corner of the said State of Iowa; thence southerly along the western boundary of said State to the point where said boundary strikes the Missouri river, thence up the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river to the mouth of the Whitearth river, thence up the middle of the main channel of the Whitearth river to the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain; thence east and south of east along the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain to lake Superior; thence in a straight line to the northernmost point of the State of Wisconsin in lake Superior; thence along the western boundary line of said State of Wisconsin to the Mississippi river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Minesota: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Minesota shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander in chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of indian affairs; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of eighteen members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of councillors and representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of population: *Provided*, That the whole number shall never exceed fifteen councillors and thirty-nine representatives. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for members of the council shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of the house of representatives: *Provided*, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place, and on such day, as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That no one session shall exceed the term of sixty days.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Minesota. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the legislative assembly.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district court, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That the justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United State, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal all in such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of the late Wisconsin Territory received for similar services.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary, as the attorney of the United States for the late territory of Wisconsin received. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulation and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the late Territory of Wisconsin; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation, before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route. There shall be appropriated annually, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Wisconsin and to its inhabitants; and the laws in force in the Territory of Wisconsin at the date of the admission of the State of Wisconsin shall continue to be valid and operative therein, so far as the same be not incompatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the governor and legislative assembly of the said Territory of Minesota; and the laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Minnesota shall hold its first session at Saint Paul; and at said first session the governor and legislative assembly shall locate and establish a temporary seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; and shall, at such time as they shall see proper, prescribe by law the manner of locating the permanent seat of government of said Territory by a vote of the people. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Minnesota, to be applied, by the governor and legislative assembly, to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections, the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, process, and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, and all indictments and informations, which shall be pending and undetermined in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, within the limits of said Territory of Minesota, when this act shall take effect, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted, and determined in the district courts hereby established, which may include the counties or districts where any such proceedings may be pending. All bonds, recognizances, and obligations of every kind whatsoever, valid under the existing laws within the limits of said Territory, shall be valid under this act; and all crimes and misdemeanors against the laws in force within said limits may be prosecuted, tried, and punished in the courts established by this act; and all penalties, forfeitures, actions, and causes of action, may be recovered under this act, the same as they would have been under the laws in force within the limits composing said Territory at the time this act shall go into operation.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, and all other judicial and ministerial officers, who shall be in office within the limits of said Territory when this act shall take effect, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to continue to exercise and perform the duties of their respective offices as officers of the Territory of Minesota, temporarily, and until they, or others, shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill their places in the manner herein directed, or until their offices shall be abolished.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the said governor of the Territory of Minesota, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government, for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said Territory, and such other persons and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, *shall be*, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools, in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That every bill which shall or may pass the council and house of representatives shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated; which shall cause the objections to be entered at large upon their journal, an proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, or within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislative assembly, by adjournment, prevent it; in which case it shall not become a law.

Approved March 3, 1849.

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.—The astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for Epileptic Fits, (or falling sickness) spasms, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remedy for the above diseases it stands unrivalled and alone. There is no other reliable remedy. It has been said that Epilepsy is incurable. This, however, is not the fact. Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has and is constantly curing this distressing complaint, as the following testimony received from physicians and others will show.

Judge Randall, 156 Henry street, New York, having used the Vegetable Extract successfully in his family, highly recommends it to all persons who are afflicted with Fits.

Mr. Stephen F. Pratt, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York, states that Mr. Chas. H. Boughton, a member of his family, has been so severely afflicted with Epileptic Fits for many years, that he was obliged to relinquish his business. Having used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract (says Mr. Pratt) he was soon restored to perfect health, and left this city for the State of Ohio to resume his business.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Peters Church, Spotswood, New Jersey, who has been afflicted with Epileptic Fits for more than forty years, states that he has used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract and his health has been so much improved that he hopes by Divine blessing, to have no more Fits.

Epileptic Fits, of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine.—Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm. Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months. After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using Hart's Vegetable Extract.

[Mr William Secore's Letter to Dr. Hart.]

I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case; they examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and was truly incurable. I accordingly left England, travelled through Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years standing, and I can assure you I was not sorry did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he was restored to perfect health. His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for business is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him of life, health and usefulness. He is now 28 years of age, and 27 years 6 months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but, thank God is now enjoying good health, and can assure you I am not sorry did so, for I shall be ever grateful to you while I live for the benefit I have received, and can safely recommend it to all afflicted with Fits, believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars. I have no doubt but you will think this another and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude I still owe you; but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully, WM. SECORE.

In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful medicine, read the following letter from Dr. W. L. Monroe, of Guilford, Ohio, one of the most eminent physicians in that place:

GUILFORD, Ohio, August 17, 1848

Brother laborer in the cause of humanity—Dear sir: It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete triumph of your *invaluable medicine* in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been hig ly successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth one is rapidly improving, and I think, without doubt recovery. I am not in the habit of prescribing or recommending patent medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to recommend it, and I have no hesitation in saying that as soon as the faculty are fully acquainted with the *real merit* of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice and lend you a helping hand. I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely.

(Signed) W. L. MONROE, M. D.

To Dr. S. Hart, New York.

The time is not far distant when thousands who are now trembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal will find permanent relief and be restored to new life, by using this celebrated medicine. Over one thousand certificates have been received in testimony of the beneficial results produced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

☞ Prepared by S. Hart, M. D., New York.

Price, one package,	$3 00
Do. four packages,	10 00
Do. eight packages,	20 00

☞ It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation, and sent to any part of the United States, Texas, Mexico, and West Indies.

THOMAS & MILES, Cincinnati, Ohio, Agents, United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington, N. C; Handand, Hande & Co., Charleston, S. C.; and for sale by most of the principal Druggists throughout the United States.

April 6th, 1849.—[30-1yeow

TAKE NOTICE.

WILLIAM JONES, a non-resident of North Carolina, and one of the heirs of Levy Jones, Sen., deceased, is hereby notified to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, and show cause if any he has, why the last will and testament of the said Levy Jones, Sen., deceased, should not be recorded, as the law directs, in such cases made and provided.

H B. JONES, *Executor.*

June 1, 1849—[38-6w

TAILORING.

THE subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the *Tailoring Business* in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he askes to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner.*

S. R. ROBBINS.

May 17, 1849—[36-tf

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and firm of G. & C. BRADLEY & CO., and will hereafter carry on the ***Boot and Shoe Business*** in all its branches, at the old establishment. Their assortment will be kept complete at all times.

GEO. H. BRADLEY,
CHAS. BRADLEY,
WM. G. DASKAM.

June 6th, 1849.

N. B. By the above arrangement, it becomes absolutely necessary that all accounts due the late firm of G. & C. Bradley should be settled immediately. [39-6t]

Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration upon the Estate of DAVID FULTON, dec'd, at the March Term, 1849, of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate settlement; and all persons having claims of any sort against the said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CATHARINE A FULTON,
May 4, 1849.—[34tf] *Administratrix.*

OLD NASH BRANDY.

5 bbls very superior old Nash Brandy. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA!

Wonder and blessing of the Age!

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any cake, or syrup without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great basis and sole activity of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

New-York, April 28, 1847.

Dr Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county: *Fordham, August* 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipent Consumption, barreuness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, and at the same time stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and variety of preparations generally in use, have only adapted to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is the which paints the countenance in the most delicate beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or *soap*. If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or sallow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Lad